


October 26, 1966



Criminal Intelligence D I G E S T

LA COSA NOSTRA

(This is the seventh in a series of background sketches of the current members of the La Cosa Nostra ruling body known as the "Commission." Earlier issues have contained studies of Vito Genovese, Joseph Bonanno, Steve Magaddino, Joseph Zerilli, Thomas Luchese, and Carlo Gambino.)

Angelo Bruno

Second youngest of the "Commission" members, at 56, Bruno was born Antonio Angelo Annaloro in Villalba, Sicily on May 21, 1910. Less than 15 months later he arrived in the United States with his mother and older sister, leaving behind a town that has been variously described as a collection of "squat little houses with earth floors" and "one of the dens of the Sicilian bandits." According to their papers, the travelers were bound for Trenton, New Jersey, where they planned to rejoin the [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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In 1946, Angelo was granted derivative citizenship through his father, although curious Immigration authorities were later to press the question as to how he could have been born in Sicily during the early part of 1910 when his mother had never been to America and his father claimed to have been here continually since 1906. Thus confronted with the choice of being declared either illegitimate or illegally naturalized, Bruno told a group of friends that his father had secretly returned to Sicily in 1907 or 1908 but that, following an encounter with the law, had had to flee back across the Atlantic in order to avoid prosecution.

Approximately a decade after their arrival in the United States, the newly named Brunos moved to South Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There Angelo finished two years of high school, worked in the family

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b7C

NY 92-2300

<u>Name</u>	<u>Page</u>
BLANDO, JOHN B.	187
BLASI, DOMINICK aka EUTCH	161
[REDACTED]	140
[REDACTED]	201
[REDACTED]	135, 212
BOIARDO, RUGGERIO	55, 89, 135, 212
[REDACTED]	161
[REDACTED]	182
BOMIARITO, JOSEPH "LONG JOE"	179
BOMPENSIERO, FRANK	192, 230
[REDACTED]	124, 210
[REDACTED]	175
BONANNO "FAMILY"	43
BONANNO, JOSEPH	1, 12, 15, 41, 43, 94, 107
BONANNO, SALVATORE VINCENT aka "BILL"	44, 107, 242, 243, 247, 256, 281

b6
b7C



CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

grocery store, and [redacted] 18-year-old [redacted]
[redacted] he has had two children: [redacted] (born [redacted] and [redacted]
(born [redacted])

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It is interesting to note in this respect that--unlike former "Commission" member Joe Bonanno, who made his son Bill a top La Cosa Nostra aide--Bruno is said to have scrupulously avoided involving either of his children in any of his illicit activities. Recently, for example, he boasted that [redacted] will not do things in an illegal manner, and in 1956 or 1957, while still a rank-and-file member, Bruno reportedly asked to be released from the rackets (and possibly from the organization itself) for fear of embarrassing [redacted]. When [redacted] was married in 1962, Angelo sent wedding invitations to his fellow "Commission" members Carlo Gambino and Steve Magaddino but recommended that they not show up.

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Bruno continued in the grocery business until at least 1940, but his criminal career was launched long before that. In fact, his first brush with the law came in 1928, when he was charged with reckless driving and knocking down a police patrol box. Over the following 38 years he was to be arrested on a number of occasions, for offenses ranging from "common gambler" to "extortion," but his only three recorded convictions include a 15-month suspended sentence and three years' probation in 1935 for "manufacturing illegal liquor," a \$10 fine in 1937 for "disorderly conduct," and a \$600 fine and two years' probation in 1954 for "setting up and maintaining an unlawful lottery."

Although Prohibition had ended in 1933, Bruno's major source of income during the 1940s came from the manufacture and sale of nontaxed alcohol. In one brief period of little over a year, he is said to have made \$1,000,000 from a single still, but underworld sources report that he remained relatively unknown among the hoodlum element until [redacted] introduced him to the numbers racket in 1949 or 1950. By 1963 Bruno was described as "the biggest numbers man in Philadelphia," and one of his operations raided by the Philadelphia Police Department allegedly involved a total of some 200 writers. Within recent years he has also branched out into the handling of "layoff" wagers for smaller numbers men and the lending of money at usurious rates of interest.

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CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

Not coincidentally, Bruno's success in the gambling and loan-sharking fields followed upon his admission to La Cosa Nostra sometime during the 1950s. Angelo, himself, claims to have joined around 1951, although two knowledgeable sources place the date as actually being closer to 1955. In any event, his rise--both within and outside the organization--has been rapid ever since.

Like the name "Purple Gang" in Detroit, Philadelphia's "Greaser Gang" caught the public's fancy and has been applied generically to all Italian hoodlums, whether members of La Cosa Nostra or not. Technically speaking, however, it should be restricted to mean that organization of mobsters and racketeers whose leadership can be traced back to the appointment of Salvatore (Sam) Sabella as "Boss" of what was known as the "Black Hand" in approximately 1920. Sabella's successor, John (Big Nose) Avena, ruled from the late 1920s until his slaying on a Philadelphia street corner during the afternoon of August 17, 1936. After that came Joseph Bruno (no kin to Angelo) from 1936 to 1946, and Joseph Ida from 1946 to 1959.

Presumably Ida would still have been in power to this date if it had not been for the discovery of the November, 1957, meeting of top La Cosa Nostra chieftains at a rural home in Apalachin, New York. Among those detained and subsequently slated for Federal prosecution was the Philadelphia "Boss." Before he could be tried, however, Ida fled to Italy on January 15, 1959, and a year later renounced his United States citizenship.

The exact sequence of events taking place over the next year and a half--leading up to Bruno's accession to the "throne"--has been the subject of much debate in the underworld and is not completely clear even yet. For instance, some eight months after Ida's departure, Tony Accardo (former "Commission" member) and Sam Giancana (current "Commission" member) were discussing the fact that a new "Boss" had been named in Philadelphia and that the national leadership was still "trying to straighten it out."

One source reported that, immediately after Ida left, his "Underboss," Dominick Oliveto, took over. If so, the arrangement was a temporary one, for loan shark Joseph Rugnetta was soon named



CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

"Boss" and ruled until a "family" meeting could be called on September 26, 1959, at which time Oliveto was stripped of all authority, Rugnetta was demoted to "Underboss," and another loan shark, Antonio (Mr. Migo) Pollina was elected "Boss."

Pollina has since claimed that he had the backing of Ida for his promotion, but the bickering within the "family" eventually became so great that the "Commission" refused to confirm his appointment. Instead, Bruno--whom Pollina had raised to the rank of caporegima (or captain) and around whom most of the bickering seemed to have settled--was summoned to New York City and ordered to effect a reconciliation. The attempt was a failure, however, because Pollina had become too distrustful of his young subordinate and had launched a smear campaign against him among the other members of the "family." As the tension mounted, and the two opponents expressed private fears of being murdered by the other, an arguinamenda (or "arguing body") was convened at Wildwood, New Jersey, by the "Commission."

Although one source advises that the hostility stemmed from a fit of jealousy and a question of personal popularity, whereas another maintains that Bruno was withholding money he had collected, Pollina made the mistake of trying to deny that a dispute existed at all. Faced with this impasse, Ignazio ("Inyots") Denaro stepped forward to contradict Pollina and absolve Bruno of all blame. When the "Commission" settled the issue by appointing Bruno "Boss," Angelo quickly reciprocated and named Denaro his "Underboss."

No informant has ever pinpointed the precise date of the Wildwood affair, but by November, 1960, Bruno was overheard calling himself the Rappresentante Ufficiale (Official Representative) of the "Commission" in the Philadelphia area and telling Pollina that the latter should consider himself fortunate to have been relieved of his responsibilities.

As might be guessed from Bruno's remarks, his main conflicts since his promotion have been internal rather than external. To begin with, Angelo is Sicilian and--though he boasts that he does not judge a man by the province of his birth--a number of sources have advised that the Calabrians have been conspiring for years to overthrow the "Sidgies" in the Philadelphia hierarchy and oust Bruno from power.



CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

Another major cause of dissension at first was Angelo's youth and his relatively brief membership in La Cosa Nostra at the time of his election to the "Commission." When resentment began to reach a dangerous stage during the early part of 1962, Bruno called a meeting of the older members of the organization and warned them that if they continued to resist his "administration," then they had better not come to him for help later in a time of need.

The biggest difficulty, however, is the allegation that Bruno is a "tightwad" and that--having made his own fortune--he no longer cares about the welfare of those under him. Partly because of this, and partly because of Angelo's tendency to use his friend Phil Testa as a confidant and an informal aide-de-camp, he has completely alienated his "Underboss," the man who made his rise to power possible by denouncing Pollina in 1960.

Ignoring the rules of La Cosa Nostra and the established chain of command, Denaro issued direct appeals to the "Commission" during the Spring of 1962 and again in the Summer of 1964, asking that Bruno be removed from office. For record purposes, Angelo was summoned to New York City to explain his conduct, but the person who drew the ire of the national leaders was Denaro. Reportedly, "Inyots" made the mistake of filing his complaints with Carlo Gambino, who is not only a friend and possibly a distant relative of Bruno's but who is also involved in a number of profitable financial ventures with the Philadelphia "Boss." To date, Denaro remains as Bruno's "Underboss," but Testa has been described as the man who actually "minds the store" when Angelo is out of town.

Despite the conflicts within his "family," Bruno regards himself as a popular man, and this feeling is borne out at least in part by his relations over the years with the local police and the members of the Jewish mob in the Philadelphia area.

Various sources, for example, have reported contacts between Bruno and police officers investigating his activities, but the extent of the situation did not become public until two major gambling raids by FBI Agents--centering in the Philadelphia area and including the arrest



CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

of John Cappello, one of Bruno's "captains"--led to an outcry in the press and by leading civic officials. As a result of this outcry, more than 170 members of the Philadelphia Police Department were transferred earlier this year, and an inspector and four captains assigned to the territory covered by the Bureau raids were removed from command.

As regards Angelo's associations with other mobsters, he has boasted that the Jewish hoodlums in his area are "all right. They don't do nothing without us." On different occasions he has accepted their "layoff" bets, lent them money, arbitrated their disputes, and enlisted their aid in buying judicial favors. On a personal basis, Angelo is particularly close to Max (Willie) Weisberg, the head of the Jewish underworld in Philadelphia, and is said to have joined Weisberg in a number of legitimate business ventures.

As the "Boss" of a La Cosa Nostra empire embracing more than 80 members scattered throughout portions of New Jersey, Delaware, and eastern Pennsylvania, Bruno is well regarded by his fellow "Commission" members. Since 1961 he has been called upon to help settle disagreements concerning the ownership of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (see the "Criminal Intelligence Digest" for July 18, 1963); the string of gangland bombings and slayings that rocked Youngstown, Ohio, between 1951 and 1962; and the status of Joe Bonanno, who was expelled from the "Commission" shortly before his faked kidnaping in October, 1964.

During the course of a recent conversation, Bruno tried to stress his "new image" by stating that he did "not necessarily want to hurt people," but the professional gunman of his youth slipped out when he added that, if a situation developed whereby it became essential to kill someone, he would know what to do about it and would make the final decision. Apparently calling upon his experience as the leading suspect in four murders between 1948 and 1957, he then derided the bravado of anyone who was enough of a "sucker" to warn a potential victim ahead of time that he was going to be hurt or killed.

By way of legitimate income, Bruno is currently on the payroll of John's Vending Company, of Philadelphia, as a commissioned salesman and is said to exercise a controlling influence over the operations of the



CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

Philadelphia-New Jersey Express Company. He has also invested heavily in real estate (one piece of property that he and Gambino purchased in Florida for \$100,000 during 1962 is now reportedly worth \$400,000) and assorted firms dealing in such enterprises as vending machines, pest control, and glass doors. Because many of these investments were in his wife's name, Bruno expressed concern in 1963 that legal action might be taken against her some day, so he has gradually begun to close out a number of these holdings.

Not all of Angelo's activities are restricted to the United States, however. When the followers of Fidel Castro launched their January 1, 1959, wave of terror and destruction in downtown Havana, Cuba, Bruno's Casino Monte Carlo was among those destroyed by fire. Although there was a group of other stockholders to share in the \$185,000 insurance payment for the damage, Sue Bruno advised a friend in April, 1960, that her husband had converted at least \$50,000 of his return into a Miami, Florida, vending-machine firm. Since then he has reportedly invested in a Dominican Republic amusement park and slot-machine company, as well as exploring the possibilities of opening a lending institution in Colombia and legalized gambling operations in London, Jamaica, and the Bahama Islands.

Besides Testa, two of Bruno's closest associates are his cousin, 56-year-old Charles I. Costello, and his brother-in-law, Peter J. Maggio, who is [redacted] Both Costello and Maggio--like Testa--are members of the Philadelphia La Cosa Nostra "family."

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When Bruno makes one of his frequent business or pleasure trips to Florida, he generally uses Costello's name and stays at Costello's Miami home on North Bayshore Drive. The Maggio Cheese Company, on the other hand, has been described as the "center of crime in Philadelphia," since Angelo utilizes it as his unofficial headquarters. Run by Peter and [redacted] the Maggio Cheese Company was founded by their father, Michael Maggio, who murdered their mother and was reportedly responsible for recruiting Bruno into La Cosa Nostra.

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Other close relatives include: [redacted]
[redacted] an ex-convict who has served as Angelo's [redacted]
[redacted] Bruno's [redacted]
who has handled some of his uncle's [redacted] for him but

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CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

who has been described by Bruno as a "bird brain"; and Angelo's [redacted] [redacted] a Sicilian Mafia leader who visited Philadelphia during the Summer of 1962 and was subsequently ordered exiled to northern Italy for four years.

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Even though Bruno is comparatively young for a "Commission" member--only Joe Colombo, at 43, is younger--his health has been somewhat erratic in recent years. Since 1962 he has suffered from sinusitis, gallstones, and two broken ribs (received during a fall in the bathtub), and has undergone extensive surgery for infected gums and to have a tumor removed from his side. Probably the most serious of all, however, are the ulcers which have periodically plagued him and which caused him to comment in 1962 that he hemorrhages "at the drop of a hat."

Inasmuch as Bruno is reportedly careless about his health, despite all his problems, it is entirely possible that his downfall, when it comes, will stem from his physical condition rather than, as one source predicted, from resentment within the organization about his "tightness" with money.



ANGELO BRUNO

(aka. Antonio Angelo Annaloro, Angelo Bruno
Annaloro, Angelo Annaloro, Ange, Angie,
Russo, Charles I. Costello)

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	56 (born May 21, 1910, at Villalba, Sicily)
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	190 pounds
Build:	Stocky
Hair:	Dark chestnut (receding)
Eyes:	Brown
Distinguishing Characteristics:	Sometimes wears a thin mustache
Scars and Marks:	Three moles on left cheek; scar under point of chin
Residences:	934 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (since 1953) 1905 South Broad Street, Philadelphia (1940 to 1953)

(C) AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING - CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM - FBI FORM BOOK -- The Bureau has placed on our data processing equipment information pertaining to the membership (including proposed, possible or suspected members) of La Cosa Nostra (LCN) developed under the Criminal Intelligence Program. This automation of LCN data is now operational and is available for use of and assistance to the field.

The automation of LCN data makes it possible to accurately and rapidly determine organizational strength and structure of La Cosa Nostra on a national, state and local basis, tabulate membership by "family" affiliation, major criminal categories or activity, as well as individual and/or collective participation or interest in any particular legitimate enterprise. In addition, comprehensive background information, including nicknames or aliases by which members of LCN are commonly referred to by their contemporaries and our sources, is also available to assist in positive identification of members partially identified by sources. The areas of activity and places frequented by members are readily accessible enabling us to achieve rapid retrieval of vital intelligence information.

To be of maximum value it is most essential that the automated data pertaining to the LCN membership be in a current status. To provide this desired status, Form FD-385 has been developed and is being made available to the field to assist in meeting this responsibility.

10/25/66

SAC LETTER 66-66

- 2 -

(D) TOP ECHELON CRIMINAL INFORMANT PROGRAM -- Information has been received from a member-informant in La Cosa Nostra (LCN) indicating that certain leaders of LCN employ electronic technicians to survey their homes and business establishments to determine if they are covered by electronic devices. In addition, it was reported these technicians are also utilized to install electronic coverage of LCN members and other racket figures suspected of being informants.

All Agents must be alerted to this possibility and reminded of the urgent necessity to afford complete security to our top echelon informants and other sources.

Agents handling top echelon informants must take every possible precaution to insure that our sources are not compromised. Particular emphasis should be placed upon interviewing your sensitive sources under absolutely secure conditions.

Our top echelon sources have reported that the leaders of LCN are gravely concerned about the possibility that some of their members may be informants. Their awareness of this possibility serves to point out the need to handle our sources with particular care and discretion.

You are reminded that dissemination of information from your informants must be handled in line with existing instructions. All Agents conducting interviews in connection with the Criminal Intelligence Program or contacting police officials must make certain that their sources are not inadvertently identified by revealing information emanating from such sources.

Member-informants in LCN are our most effective weapons in the drive against organized crime and must be handled in the manner which precludes the possibility of jeopardizing their security.

These instructions should be brought to the attention of appropriate personnel.

8/29/67
SAC LETTER 67-52

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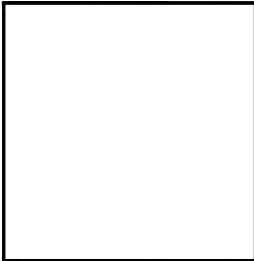

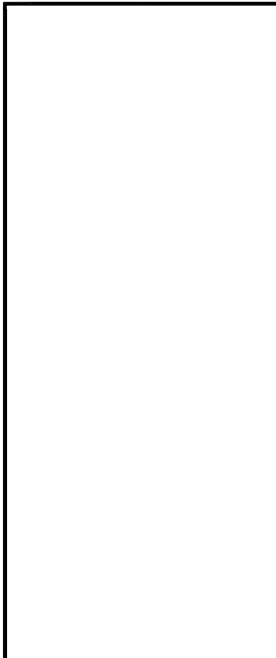
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IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS:

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Identity</u>
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NY T-2	
NY T-3	
NY T-4	
NY T-5	
NY T-6	
NY T-7	
NY T-8	JOSEPH VALACHI
NY T-9	
NY T-10	
NY T-11	
NY T-12	
*NY T-13	
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NY T-17	
NY T-18	

LEADS

Information copies of this report are being furnished to the designated offices to assist in the over-all coordination of this investigation, and to apprise them of the progress and extent of the Bureau's penetration of LCN.

ALL OFFICES

All offices should continue their efforts to develop additional informant coverage regarding LCN activities, in order to further identify members, and to enable greater penetration and disruption of their activities.

All offices, particularly those with a large, active membership should make every attempt through the US Attorney, to utilize the Federal Grand Jury as a disruptive weapon, together with the purpose of obtaining other results, such as prosecutions and a lever to use in informant development.

SACRAMENTO

Will furnish New York with a summary of LCN leadership and membership in that division, based on any members of the Los Angeles or San Francisco "families" residing in Sacramento territory.

NEW YORK

1. Will continue to coordinate the over-all LCN picture in the US, and set out leads for appropriate offices when necessary.

2. Will submit an up-to-date report when requested by the Bureau.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:b6
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10/20/67

Office: NEW YORK, NEW YORK**Field Office File #:** 92-2300**Bureau File #:** 92-6054**Title:**

LA COSA NOSTRA

Character:

ANTI-RACKETEERING-CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

Information confirming existence of LCN and "Commission" set forth. LCN known in different parts of US as "Mafia", "Outfit", "Syndicate" or "Organization". Changes on "Commission" brought about by death of THOMAS LUCHESE, 7/12/67, and uncertain status of JOSEPH BONANNO and SAM GIANCANA. Difference in initiation rites in various parts of US set forth. Chicago and other areas have little initiation ceremonies, whereas, some "families" have very solemn involved rites. Procedures of trials for violations within the "family" set forth. Los Angeles "family" has charged "head tax of members in past and GAMBINO "family" members pay dues to "caporegimas". LCN members arriving in another family's territory can be cleared to operate or obtain assistance within hours of arrival. Complete leadership and membership of LCN in US set forth. US "family" LCN members also live in Canada, Italy and Mexico. Gambling continues to be widespread and principal source of LCN income. Grand Juries, Federal and Local continue to probe LCN activities. MAGADDINO and DI GREGORIO (BONANNO) "families" have interests in Canada and Haiti. LCN murders set forth, including information regarding LCN burial site in Jackson Township, New Jersey. LCN influence in Las Vegas hotels and casinos set forth, indicating that some LCN "families" have sold their interests in casinos. HOWARD HUGHES, multimillionaire industrialist, has purchased Desert Inn and Sands Hotels and Casinos, but manner in which any alleged hidden interests were paid off is unknown. La Stella Restaurant meeting, Queens, NY, 9/22/66, resulted in indictments against 7 participants which were subsequently dismissed or under appeal. AID, ostensibly formed to improve image of American-Italians, was reportedly organized with backing of "Commission" members

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NY 92-2300

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. EXISTENCE

A. Historical Background	8
B. The "Commission"	12

II. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

A. Terminology	18
B. Qualifications and Admission to Membership	20
C. Initiation Rites	23
D. Membership Obligations	32
E. Advantages of La Cosa Nostra Membership	38
F. Security Measures	40
G. Transfers of Members	41

III. LEADERSHIP

NEW YORK CITY

COLOMBO "FAMILY"	42
DI GREGORIO (BONANNO) "FAMILY"	43
CARLO GAMBINO "FAMILY"	53
GENOVESE "FAMILY"	55
LUCHESE "FAMILY"	56

NY 92-2300

ALBANY	58
BALTIMORE	60
BOSTON	62
BUFFALO	63
CHICAGO	64
CLEVELAND	68
DALLAS	70
DENVER	72
DETROIT	73
HOUSTON	75
INDIANAPOLIS	76
JACKSONVILLE	77
KANSAS CITY	78
LAS VEGAS	79
LOS ANGELES	80
MIAMI	82
MILWAUKEE	84
NEW HAVEN	85
NEW ORLEANS	86
NEWARK	87
OMAHA	90
PHILADELPHIA	91

NY 92-2300

PHOENIX	94
PITTSBURGH	95
ST. LOUIS	97
SAN DIEGO	98
SAN FRANCISCO	99
SPRINGFIELD	100
TAMPA	101

IV. MEMBERSHIP

NEW YORK CITY

COLOMBO "FAMILY"	102
DI GREGORIO (BONANNO) "FAMILY"	107
GAMBINO "FAMILY"	115
GENOVESE "FAMILY"	130
LUCHESI "FAMILY"	141
ALBANY	146
BALTIMORE	148
BOSTON	149
BUFFALO	155
CHICAGO	160
CLEVELAND	171
DALLAS	177
DENVER	178

NY 92-2300

DETROIT	179
HOUSTON	184
INDIANAPOLIS	185
JACKSONVILLE	186
KANSAS CITY	187
LAS VEGAS	190
LOS ANGELES	191
MIAMI	194
MILWAUKEE	196
NEW HAVEN	199
NEW ORLEANS	201
NEWARK	203
PHILADELPHIA	217
PHOENIX	224
PITTSBURGH	227
ST. LOUIS	228
SAN DIEGO	230
SAN FRANCISCO	232
SPRINGFIELD	237
TAMPA	238

NY 92-2300

V. CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

A. : Bank Robbery	240
B. Gambling	241
<u>C. Grand Jury</u>	:
Federal Grand Jury	242
Local Grand Jury	243
A. D. F. L. C. N. D. LCN Influence in Canada	247
E. LCN Influence in Haiti	249
F. LCN Influence in Mexico	250
G. LCN Influence in Legitimate Business	251
H. Murder	253
I. Narcotics	259
J. Political Corruption	261
K. Skimming Operations and Hidden Ownership, Las Vegas, Nevada	263
	271
	282
	284

NY 92-2300

<u>VI. CONSPIRATORIAL ASPECTS</u>	271
<u>Meetings</u>	
<u>VII. AMERICAN-ITALIAN ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, INCORPORATED (AID)</u>	282
<u>VIII. Index</u>	284

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NY 92-2300

DETAILS:

A. HISTORICAL
BACKGROUND

I. EXISTENCE

NY T-182 advised the "MAFIA" in Sicily with a small group of oppressed peasants whose plan was to destroy the control of large landowners and later grew into a criminally-dominated group whose chief aim was financial betterment for themselves at any cost, through any means. NY T-182 said the early activities of the "MAFIA" in the United States involved national and international control of prostitution, narcotics, smuggling operations and any other illicit operation which would bring them fast money. NY T-182 advised that around 1920, the group began moving into legitimate fields and the use of the word "MAFIA" was used less because of unfavorable publicity. NY T-182 stated that many of the old customs and laws of the "MAFIA" were dropped by the criminal organization in later years, but this organization had its origin in the old "MAFIA." NY T-182 advised there is still the same blood relationship, the same loyalty, the same strict obedience, and the same penalties for those who become dangerous to the organization's objectives.

NY T-182 explained that in practically every major city in the United States there is a "head man" who is recognized as having complete control of the organization's activities in that particular area. The head man is the representative of the local group or organization and all activities and the head man gains his position by proving himself capable of being the head man. NY T-182 indicated that to qualify as head man of the group, it was almost imperative that this person must at ~~one~~ some time have committed a murder for the benefit of the group and in a way which the group approves. NY T-182 stated on infrequent occasions the position as head man is inherited from a brother or father, but only if the individual has been a direct part of the activities carried on by the former.

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EXISTENCE

On August 1, 1966, NY T-86 advised that in 1920, GUISEPPE TRAINA appointed SAM SABELIA (SALVATORE) now deceased as the first "boss" of the Philadelphia "family". At this time, the organization was known as the "Black Hand". Informant advised that he had been told that there were just a handful of original members in the organization in 1920.

When JOHN AVENA took over that "family" in approximately 1930, it was known as the "MAFIA" and was known as the MAFIA up until the time that ANGELO BRUNO took over as "boss". It was in ~~BRUNO's~~ era of time that the organization was to be known as La Cosa Nostra (LCN), which the informant has translated to mean "Our Thing".

The informant said that he had been told that the first "bosses" were in sole command, and they did not have "Capodecinas" or "underbosses". He had been told that "Capodecinas" or "underbosses" came into use during the time that JOSEPH BRUNO (1936) was the "boss" of the Philadelphia "family".

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EXISTENCE

On July 18, 1967, NY T-25 advised that members of La Cosa Nostra (LCN) do not know how many actual members there are. Informant stated in conversation with many of them. they believe that there are probably between [] and [] members and the most there could possibly be is about [] Informant stated New York being headquarters probably has about [] attributing [] to each of the five "families" in New York. The remaining [] would be scattered throughout the country.

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NY 92-2300

DETAILS:

EXISTENCE

3. "The Commission"

During the period of this investigation, and in the past, numerous informants have advised that the ruling body and ultimate authority of "La Cosa Nostra" (LCN) is the "Commissione" (Commission). The Commission consists of the following individuals:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>
VITO GENOVESE (Incarcerated)	New York, New York
CARLO GAMBINO	New York, New York
JOSEPH COLOMBO	New York, New York
STEFANO MAGADDINO	Buffalo, New York
JOSEPH ZERILLE	Detroit, Michigan
ANGELO BRUNO	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

THOMAS LUCHESE of New York, New York, died on July 12, 1967, of a brain tumor. His replacement, as head of that "family", has not been verified by investigation, to date, as set out in the "Leadership Section" of this report. No information has been received to indicate that LUCHESE's position on the "Commission" has been filled.

JOSEPH BONANNO of New York and Tucson, Arizona, has been reported, by various sources, as attempting to retake

NY 92-2300

his old position as "boss" of his "family", and may have succeeded. As reported previously, BONANNO was reportedly deposed from his position on the "Commission", as well as being demoted within, or expelled from, his "family". There is no indication that BONANNO, although he may have taken over his "family" again, has been placed back on the "Commission".

SAM GIANCANA of Chicago, Illinois, was a member of the "Commission" for years. However, due to his incarceration from June 1, 1965 to May 31, 1966, and his subsequent flight to Mexico in 1966, leadership of the Chicago "family" has not definitely been resolved. It appears very likely that ANTHONY JOSEPH ACCARDO and PAUL DE LUCIA, also known as (aka) PAUL RICCA, jointly direct the Chicago "family", with RICCA believed to be the "Commission" representative.

The following individuals are considered to control the LCN "families" or groups in their respective territories, and ultimately answer to the "Commission" either directly or through representatives for their areas of the country. They are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>
RAYMOND L.S. PATRIARCA	New England
SAMUEL RIZZO DE CAVALCANTE	New Jersey
SANTO TRAFFICANTE, Jr.	Florida
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px;"></div>
RUSSELL A. BUFALINO	Upstate. Pennsylvania
JOHN T. SCALISH	Cleveland, Ohio
NICHOLAS CIVELLA	Kansas City, Missouri
ANTHONY GIARDANO	St. Louis, Missouri

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NY 92-2300

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>
CARLOS MARCELLO	New Orleans, Louisiana
JOSEPH CIVELLO	Dallas, Texas
FRANK BALISTRIERI	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
JAMES COLLETTI	Colorado
NICK LICATA	Los Angeles, California
JOSEPH CERRITO	San Jose, California
JAMES JOSEPH LANZA	San Francisco, California

It is noted that RUSSELL A. BUFALINO has been described as a "Capodecina" in the LUCHESE "family", but there are indications that the Upstate Pennsylvania group, controlled by him, may be a distinct LCN "family". A similar situation exists in Dallas, Texas, where that group is considered to possibly be a part of the VITO GENOVESE "family".

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NY 92-2300

THE "COMMISSION"

On July 28, 1967, NY T-7 advised that in the Autumn of 1967, VITO GENOVESE had engineered the killing of ALBERT ANASTASIA because he was becoming too powerful and presented a challenge to GENOVESE's authority and his goal. It had always been GENOVESE's objective to abolish the "Commission" and return the control of La Cosa Nostra (LCN) to a "Capo di Capi" (boss of bosses).

GENOVESE has always wanted to be "Capo di Capi" and had selected JOE BONANNO as his number 1 man. BONANNO had been part of the conspiracy, inasmuch as the arrangement between them was that BONANNO would succeed GENOVESE upon GENOVESE's death or retirement. He said that GENOVESE and BONANNO have for many years conspired towards the objective of first uniting all five New York "families" and thereafter, control the other LCN "families" throughout the United States.

On August 18, 1967, NY T-123 furnished similar information regarding BONANNO's plans, however, he differed from NY T-7 by stating that this was BONANNO's plan, and GENOVESE was not included. According to NY T-123, when the other "family" heads learned of this, BONANNO was advised to cease such plans, the alternative being to give up his "family" and position. BONANNO then went to Arizona and ran his "family" from that area and continued to conspire against his former associates.

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NY 92-2300

"Boss" or "Il Capo"

This individual is in charge of the "Brugad". His authority is absolute and he is the final arbiter in all matters relating to the affairs of the "Brugad."

"Underboss"

This individual is the Lieutenant of the "boss". He generally relays instructions from the "boss" and acts as the "boss" in the absence of the "boss."

"Consiglieri"

In each "Brugad" there is a position known as "Consiglieri". This position is not in the direct line of command. The "Consiglieri" is to arbitrate disputes between members and serve as an advisor.

"caporegima" or "Capo Regime"

In each "Brugad" there are various Capo Regimes. This is the operational level of the organization. The men in the "Brugad" are assigned to the various Capo Regimes and are obligated to carry out their orders. There is, apparently, no set or fixed number of "Capos" in a "Brugad" nor are there, presently, fixed numbers of men assigned to a "Capo".

"Soldier"

The individual members of a "Brugad" are known as "soldiers". "Soldiers" are assigned to "Capos".

NY 92-2300

B. QUALIFICATIONS AND ADMISSION TO
MEMBERSHIP

On January 11, 1967, NY T-121 advised that LCN in the United States is drawn together very closely for security as a result of organized crime investigations. No new members are being brought in. No transfers from one "family" to another in the United States is allowed. No transfers under any conditions from Italy to the United States for the past ten years. He stated that because of being able to apply pressure on "families" in Italy, the Italian Government was successful in sending two LCN members from Sicily to the United States for informant purposes but "they were made by the outfit before their ship docked in New York." As a result of this, no transfers are allowed from Italy to the United States.

Las Vegas is an "open city" with several "families" participating in gambling and other activities in that area.

In the past, when new members were made they had to be sponsored by a tried and true "tough" member of the "outfit" after serving several years as an apprentice closely watched by the sponsor. He stated that the "outfit" was more concerned about the sponsor's okay than any other element for membership. He indicated that a member had to "have the stuff" to qualify, but informant did not spell out qualification details at this time.

Informant stated members never refer to their organization as "Mafia" or "La Cosa Nostra". He stated the "outfit" is very reluctant to admit burglars and rarely, if ever, allows a long time professional pimp to be a member because it is considered a basic weakness of character.

QUALIFICATIONS AND ADMISSION
TO MEMBERSHIP

Sources who are members of the Chicago "family" of the LCN, have advised that there are no initiation ceremonies or rites attendant to initiation into this "family." It was the consensus among these sources that there is no formal initiation and that an individual who is being considered for membership on the basis of his past performance has a sponsor who has tested him in many different ways with various assignments, on occasions, killings. If the sponsor deems the individual of such caliber as to warrant membership, the sponsor will advise the candidate that he should contact a particular person and name that individual. At the time of contact the candidate is to advise the person he contacts that his sponsor sent him to you. Accordingly, the top persons, all of whom would be aware of the candidate's background, would look him over, question him, and may even give him an assignment themselves as a further test. After reaching their decision concerning the candidate, if he is accepted for membership, his sponsor is advised and the sponsor, in turn, advises the candidate that he is "in" or "made". Once he is accepted as a member, he cannot get out.

These informants indicated that there are those persons who are members but who are inactive or retired; however, if they are called upon by the "outfit" to perform some service they are bound to do so regardless of whether they are active or inactive.

NY 92-2300

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G. TRANSFER OF MEMBERS

In June, 1966, information was received that FRANK J. VALENTI of Fochester, New York, indicated that if some matter was not resolved during a talk with STEVE MAGADDINO, VALENTI would go with JOE BONANNO of New York City.

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NY 92-2300

DI GREGORIO (BONANNO) "FAMILY"

Leadership

Since the alleged abduction of JOSEPH BONANNO from a New York City street on October 21, 1964, the leadership and loyalties of the members of the La Cosa Nostra (LCN) "family" known until that date as the BONANNO "family", has fluctuated considerably. At about the time of BONANNO's disappearance, BONANNO's brother-in-law, FRANK LA BRUZZO (died August 7, 1966) took over on behalf of BONANNO, either as "boss" or "acting boss" for a few months, according to NY T-4.

During 1965, NY T-22 and NY T-7 advised that GASPARE DI GREGORIO had been made "boss" of the former BONANNO "family". NY T-5 advised on November 23, 1965, and December 1, 1965, that DI GREGORIO was having problems because of the various factions in the "family", and could not settle problems between them. The informant said that DI GREGORIO's rise to power in replacing BONANNO was engineered by STEVE MAGADDINO and THOMAS LUCHESE (since deceased). They were reportedly manipulating DI GREGORIO and his "family" as pawns.

As early as May, 1966, NY T-23 advised that attempts were being made to decide what action to take concerning DI GREGORIO, who was ill due to heart trouble, and who was reportedly being removed as "boss" and who would possibly be replaced by JOSEPH ARTHUR ZICARELLI, with ANGELO CARUSO to be "underboss" to ZICARELLI.

On May 17, 1966, JOSEPH BONANNO voluntarily surrendered himself to the Court at the Southern District of New York (SDNY) where he was under indictment on a charge of obstruction of justice. At the present, he is still awaiting trial on that charge.

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NY 92-2300

Since that time, this "family" remains split into at least two, and probably three factions, with one faction remaining loyal to BONANNO. Various individuals have been rumored to be taking over for DI GREGORIO, among them MICHAEL CONSOLO, [REDACTED] JOSEPH ARTHUR ZICARELLI, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] SALVATORE BONANNO, [REDACTED] and CARUSO.

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On August 3, 1966, NY T-7 advised that a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] composed of members of the DI GREGORIO "family" then headed the "family", and that [REDACTED] members of the "family" felt that DI GREGORIO was not an active leader, was extremely subdued, and not openly or honestly opposed to JOSEPH BONANNO.

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During August, 1966, NY T-7 advised that BONANNO was desirous of again taking over his "family", but expected opposition from FRANK MARI. The informant expected, however, that the BONANNO and DI GREGORIO elements would mend their differences, at least on the surface, and that BONANNO would emerge as the number one figure.

On September 26, 1966, NY T-3 advised that DI GREGORIO was still "boss" and making decisions, however, there was much dissension in the DI GREGORIO "family" ranks and that a new successor was expected in the near future. The informant mentioned JOSEPH ZICARELLI as a possibility, but believed that ZICARELLI did not want the additional aggravation.

On September 29, 1966, NY T-2 advised that there was still a lot of hard feeling in the "family", and that many members who are loyal to DI GREGORIO on the surface were actually backing BONANNO. Informant felt that BONANNO was not out of it yet, and although he was currently stripped of all powers, it was possible that he would wind up as the "boss" with fewer powers.

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NY 92-2300

On October 24, 1966, NY T-2 advised that BONANNO was involved in a war of nerves with the "Commission", and it was possible that a full scale war might break out at any time. It appeared that BONANNO did not intend to go along with the decision of the "Commission", and intended to fight for his rightful position of "boss".

On November 16, 1966, NY T-7 advised that one [redacted] (phonetic) (possibly [redacted]) was being [redacted] the reorganized "family" and that followers of JOSEPH BONANNO who remained loyal to him would come back into the "family" as "soldiers".

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On January 4 and 16, 1967, NY T-108 advised that based on reliable information received, he understood that DI GREGORIO had been removed as "boss", either voluntarily or otherwise. The informant also had learned from the same source to the effect that JOE BONANNO was now leader of that "family" and had the "blessings of Carlo Gambino."

On February 1, 1967, NY T-23 advised that he had learned that BONANNO was trying to regain his former position as "boss" of his former LCN "family", and wanted JOSEPH ZICARELLI to stay on as "Underboss". BONANNO was reportedly seeking ZICARELLI's support in his bid to regain control.

On February 1, 1967, NY T-3 advised that SALVATORE BONANNO was now considered "boss" of the "family" and was calling the shots, with JOE BONANNO acting in an advisory position. Information from NY T-7 and later from NY T-3 indicated that SALVATORE BONANNO was recognized as the leader of the BONANO faction which was in dispute with those who had followed DI GREGORIO. On February 16, 1967, NY T-7 advised that in the reorganization, the following appeared to be the set up:

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NY 92-2300

"Boss"
"Underboss"
'Consiglieri"
"Caporegime"

JOSEPH ZICARELLI
ANGELO CARUSO
SALVATORE BONANNO
FRANK MARI

On February 28, 1967, NY T-23 advised that he had learned that DI GREGORIO had stepped down as "boss" and that ZICARELLI had been elevated to position of "boss". He said that JOE BONANNO has been a headache to the LCN "family" for a long time, and that many members of the BONANNO "family" want BONANNO to be killed. However, BONANNO was believed to feel secure against any such action because ZICARELLI would not do BONANNO any harm.

During March, 1967, NY T-7 advised that peace between the BONANNO and DI GREGORIO groups would probably be years in the making and that JOE BONANNO was travelling on high" and was not concerned about any interference from other New York families". This informant advised that at that time, there appeared to be three factions involved in representing the "family", including JOE BONANNO and ZICARELLI.

On April 6, 1967, NY T-12 advised that he had learned from a reliable source that JOSEPH BONANNO was still attempting to regain power in LCN, which he had prior to his disappearance in 1964, so that SALVATORE BONANNO, his son, can eventually take over the "family". However, JOE BONANNO was attempting to have this sanctioned by members of the "Commission", but was running into opposition, as some of the higherups do not recognize BONANNO or the former members of his "family".

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NY 92-2300

NY T-12 advised that the old time LCN members in the former BONANNO "family" felt they could not accept SALVATORE BONANNO as their "Boss"; due to his immaturity and lack of experience. The LCN members in the former BONANNO "family" in New York City were extremely nervous and unsettled, and would not make a move until the power play or control has been resolved. Further, according to NY T-12, JOE BONANNO was fearful that someone would kill him before he has been able to make arrangements for SALVATORE BONANNO to take over the "family".

On May 23, 1967, NY T-7 advised that during the previous week, the reorganization of the "family" was reportedly straightened out with [redacted] and JOE ZICARELLI as "underboss". SALVATORE BONANNO was coming back into the "family" as a "soldier". However, the informant said the situation had blown up again, because all of the "brass" involved were not 100 per cent behind [redacted]

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On June 7, 1967, NY T-23 advised that ANGELO CARUSO had been made "boss" of this "family". JOSEPH ZICARELLI had been made "underboss" in New Jersey, and VITO DE FILIPPO had been made "underboss" in New York City. The informant said that [redacted] had been [redacted] but did not elaborate on the meaning of this. The informant advised that SALVATORE BONANNO has not been accepting LCN discipline, and that he and his close associates, who are younger and more belligerent than the old-timers who are in charge, have been a cause of concern for these old-timers. Some of the blame for this has been charged to ZICARELLI and SAM DE CAVALCANTE, since they pled BONANNO's case at a time when the LCN felt that the BONANNO's should have been eliminated.

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NY 92-2300

the authority of BONANNO. Informant advised that a war was about to start in New York City, over control of LCN, however, he was not completely convinced over this situation.

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On [redacted] 1967, informant advised that a series of conferences were held in the New York City area during the week of [redacted] 1967, with representatives mainly from the BONANNO, LUCHESE and GAMBINO "families". The main purpose related to the BONANNO situation. All were advised that BONANNO had lost out in the power struggle, and it was the unanimous agreement of the other "family" heads that BONANNO is through, and that he and his son, SALVATORE BONANNO, are to be killed. The informant further described BONANNO as having gone "completely crazy" and is unmanageable. Also, as a result of the above meetings, the remaining members of the "family" will be assimilated into the GAMBINO "family", or the BONANNO "family" will be taken over by one of several candidates, the most prominent being CARMINE TRAMUNTI.

On September 14, 1967, this informant advised that there will be a "callout" in the near future, for members of this "family" to have a meeting and decide finally if the BONANNO "family" members still affiliated with this "family" wish to switch membership to the GAMBINO "family", LUCHESE "family", or retire.

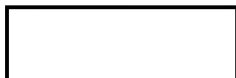
During the past year, the following members and suspected members of this "family" have been closely allied with the JOSEPH BONANNO group:

JOSEPH BONANNO
SALVATORE VINCENT BONANNO
PETER JOSEPH NOTARO
VITO DE FILIPPO
[redacted]

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NY 92-2300








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Also, PETER JOSEPH MAGADDINO, who was formerly a member of the MAGADDINO "family" from Buffalo, New York, is a constant companion of SALVATORE VINCENT BONANNO.

Set forth below are the identities of persons believed to carry the authority of "Capodecina" or higher, but in view of the disruption in the leadership of the "family", and the fluctuation of their respective status, their rank is not known. Also, other than the above list of those allied with JOSEPH BONANNO, they are not being designated by loyalty to one faction or another.

They are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
JOSEPH BONANNO	"Boss"
GASPARE DI GREGORIO	Former "Boss"; current status unknown.
	Was  may be 
ANGELO CARUSO	Possibly "Consiglieri".
SALVATORE VINCENT BONANNO	Possibly "Consiglieri".
	 current status unknown.
VITO DE FILIPPO	Possibly "Underboss".

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NY 92-2300

HOUSTON

Leadership

No information has been developed indicating the existence of an LCN "FAMILY" or "regime" within the territory covered by the Houston Division.

NY 92-2300

INDIANAPOLIS

Leadership

No information has been developed indicating the existence of an LCN "FAMILY" or "regime" in the Indianapolis area or has any information been developed concerning any known members of LCN residing therein.

NY 92-2300

LAS VEGAS

Leadership

As previously reported, no information has been developed indicating the existence of an LCN "FAMILY" within the Las Vegas area. Las Vegas is thought to be an "open" territory in that no one "FAMILY" controls the area. Although certain individuals are reported as closely associated with the "syndicate" or "organization", no single source of leadership has been established to date.

Leadership - Newark

VITO GENOVESE "Family"

The following have been identified as individuals residing in New Jersey, who hold positions of leadership in the VITO GENOVESE "Family" of La Cosa Nostra (LCN):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
THOMAS EBOLI (New York origin)	"Underboss"
GERARDO CATENA	"Acting Boss"
RUGGIERO BOIARDO	"Capodecina"
ANGELO DE CARLO	"Capodecina"

PHILADELPHIA

Leadership

An analysis of information indicates that five distinct LCN "FAMILIES" have been active during the period of this report within the territory covered by the Philadelphia Division. Two of these have membership in the area; they are:

1. Philadelphia "FAMILY"

2. Upstate Pennsylvania group. The "FAMILY" affiliation of this latter group has not been definitely determined, and is explained in later pages.

Other "FAMILIES" known to have been active in the Philadelphia Division are:

1. SAMUEL RIZZO DE CAVALCANTO "FAMILY"

2. VITO GENOVESE "FAMILY"

3. CARLO GAMBINO "FAMILY".

The Philadelphia "FAMILY" leadership is as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
ANGELO BRUNO Philadelphia, Pa.	"Boss" (official Representative)
IGNAZIO DENARO Philadelphia, Pa.	"Underboss"
JOSEPH RUGNETTA Philadelphia, Pa.	"Consiglieri"
JOSEPH SCAFIDI Bridgeton, New Jersey	"Capodecina"
JOHN SIMONE Trenton, New Jersey	"Capodecina"
NICHOLAS PICCOLO Philadelphia, Pa.	"Capodecina"

NY 92-2300

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17.

PHOENIX

Leadership

Through continuous contact with NY T-12 and NY T-168, it has been determined that LCN has no formal organization in the State of Arizona. These sources have advised that the membership of LCN is concentrated in the Tucson, Arizona, area, and are considered members of the "family" of JOSEPH BONANNO, Senior (BONANNO Faction of DI GREGORIO "Family"). BONANNO continues to maintain a residence in Tucson, which is occupied by [REDACTED] youngest son, JOSEPH BONANNO, Jr. BONANNO himself spends the majority of his time in New York City.

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NY T-12 and NY T-168 have advised that LCN members in Arizona are linked together in varying degrees by social and business interests. They advised also that any direction which exists for the above members emanates from CHARLES JOSEPH BATTAGLIA, Jr., of Tucson, ("Capodecina") who is considered by all as BONANNO's titular representative in Arizona. The informants add further that BONANNO, himself, offers no leadership to the LCN members in Arizona, adding that his rather infrequent and secretive visits to Tucson are apparently prompted by his personal family problems and legitimate business interests. These informants have also advised that there is considerable confusion and indecision among LCN members in Arizona, as to the exact status of BONANNO in LCN. (BONANNO's status is explored at length elsewhere in this report). The members are uncertain regarding BONANNO's status, and where their loyalties should lie. Also, information has been received that CHARLES JOSEPH BATTAGLIA, Jr., himself, has recently indicated signs of changing his fealty to another LCN "family" in view of BONANNO's troubles.

NY 92-2300

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PITTSBURGH

Leadership

Investigation conducted by the Pittsburgh Division has resulted in the following analysis of leadership of LCN within that division:

SEBASTIAN JOHN LA ROCCA	-	"Boss"
FRANK AMATO	-	"Underboss"
MIKE GENOVESE	-	Position Unknown (GENOVESE is considered to be an "heir apparent" to LA ROCCA.. He is most usually referred to as LA ROCCA's "top lieutenant". It should be noted that GENOVESE has never been identified as an "organization" member by an actual member source).
GABRIEL "KELLY" MANNARINO	-	Designated as the individual in charge of the Northern portion of Western Pennsylvania but still below LA ROCCA in stature, and directly responsible to him.
LOUIS VOLPE	-	Designated as the individual who dominates racket activity in the Turtle Creek Valley area from his Wilmerding, Pennsylvania, location.

NY 92-2300

SPRINGFIELD

LEADERSHIP

Investigation conducted to date reflects that the Springfield, Illinois, LCN "family" is "loosely knit".

"Boss" - FRANK ZITO

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NY 92-2300

NEW YORK

DI GREGORIO (FORMERLY BONANNO) "FAMILY"

Membership

The following seventy-one individuals, who are subjects of Anti-Racketeering investigations in which New York is office of origin, have been identified as members of the GASPARE DI GREGORIO "family" of La Cosa Nostra (LCN). These seventy-one cases include two known members residing in Canada as well as two known members residing in Italy.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Identifying Source</u>
ADAMO, MICHAEL	NY T-3
[REDACTED]	NY T-3
[REDACTED]	NY T-4
ASARO, JEROME	NY T-3
[REDACTED]	NY T-3
[REDACTED]	NY T-5
BARRANCA, STEFANO	NY T-6
BONANNO, JOSEPH	NY T-6
BONANNO, SALVATORE VINCENT	NY T-4; NY T-7
[REDACTED]	NY T-4
[REDACTED] (In Italy)	NY T-12
[REDACTED]	NY T-3

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NY 92-2300

HOUSTON

Membership

No information has been developed indicating that any LCN members are known to reside within the territory covered by the Houston Division and no LCN activities have been detected therein.

NY 92-2300

INDIANAPOLIS

Membership

No information has been developed indicating the existence of an LCN "FAMILY" in the Indianapolis area nor has any information been developed concerning any known members of LCN residing therein.

NY 92-2300

Cleveland, Ohio "FAMILY"

GEORGE ANGERSOLA	NY T-55
	NY T-53
JOHN ANGERSOLA	NY T-53
	NY T-55
[REDACTED]	NY T-55
[REDACTED]	NY T-55
	NY T-53

Detroit, Michigan "FAMILY"

JOSEPH MASSEI	NY T-64
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THOMAS LUCHESE "FAMILY"

ETTORE COCO	NY T-8
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JOSEPH BONANNO "FAMILY"

[REDACTED]	NY T-123
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NY 92-2300

Assistant District Attorney IRVING SEIDMAN, Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, advised on October 9, 1967, that just recently Judge KEATING, Court of Appeals, State of New York, granted leave to appeal in a matter entitled "PEOPLE vs. COSTELLO", which is parallel in point to the indictment of the seven individuals in Brooklyn, New York, which is a question of double jeopardy, after having served a sentence of thirty days for contempt of court, for refusing to testify before the Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney SEIDMAN stated that no future action will be taken regarding the seven individuals until a decision has been rendered in the matter now before the Court of Appeals, State of New York.

NY 92-2300
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D. LCN INFLUENCE IN CANADA

It has been previously reported that in January of 1965, STEVE MAGADDINO mentioned that he had "been in Canada for 45 years" and specifically named Montreal as a location where he had considerable influence.

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Investigation has developed that the [redacted] Brothers have controlled or played a major role in directing all major criminal activities in the Montreal area. Previous reports have identified the members of the [redacted] organization.

In March of 1966, PETER A. MAGADDINO and [redacted] [redacted] were reportedly in touch with [redacted] and [redacted] in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

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On November 28, 1966, the Montreal Police Department, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, arrested WILLIAM BONANNO, also known as SALVATORE VINCENT BONANNO, the son of JOE BONANNO, [redacted] VITO DE FILIPPO, LOUIS GRECO, [redacted] and PETER JOSEPH MAGADDINO, a cousin of STEVE MAGADDINO who had been missing from his residence on Grand Island, New York, for several years. These individuals refused to furnish any information as to the purpose of their being in Canada. They were all subsequently deported from Canada.

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On January 15, 1967, NY T-185 advised that [redacted] [redacted] of Montreal, Quebec, had in recent days been engaged in a [redacted] at Montreal. The informant was of the opinion that this indicated some type of a meeting in the United States in the near future, which meeting would probably be attended by [redacted], who had left Montreal for an unknown destination.

NY 92-2300

E. La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Interests in Haiti

During 1966, information was received from several sources to the effect that VITO DE FILIPPO, an LCN member, was operating the International Casino, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on behalf of JOSEPH BONANNO. Investigation verified that in October of 1965, DE FILIPPO signed a contract with President FRANCOIS DUVALIER of Haiti, to operate the International Casino, and all slot machines in Haiti. He, thereafter, operated this casino with the assistance of his [redacted] a suspected LCN member, and one, [redacted]. This casino was operated until approximately the fall of 1966, when their contract was terminated by the Haitian Government. This casino was rumored to be a front for narcotics activity, as well as other unknown activity, because it was a sure "loser", due to slight tourist trade in Haiti.

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After the departure of the BONANNO-DE FILIPPO interests, the casino was reportedly, thereafter, operated by the four VOLPE brothers from Canada, who are suspected members of LCN, in the STEVE MAGADDINO "family".

According to sources, [redacted] PAUL VOLPE, together with VITO DE FILIPPO, started to operate the casino in 1962, under government sanction. Then in 1963, DE FILIPPO was forced out of Haiti, and the VOLPEs remained, until the casino was closed by President DUVALIER for a short time.

NY 92-2300
RGO:ptf
20.

On May 19, 1967, NY T-177 advised that there is a considerable amount of disagreement among LCN members at this time which arises out of the fact that many of the LCN members are moving into rich sections instead of following the code of living modestly. This informant also advised that there is apparently wide spread violation of the "no narcotics handling" rule within the LCN which again is apparently going to develop into a serious show-down. The informant was not in a position to furnish any further details concerning this matter at this time, but indicated that further details may be forthcoming.

NY 92-2300

Meetings

On September 4, 1967, NY T-179 advised that a series of small conferences were held in the New York City area, during the week of August 30, 1967, with representatives mainly from the BONANNO, LUCHESE and GAMBINO "families". The main purpose related to the BONANNO situation. All were advised that BONANNO had lost out in the power struggle, and it was the unanimous agreement of the other "family" heads that BONANNO is through, and that he and his son, SALVATORE BONANNQ, are to be killed.

The informant further advised that as a result of the above meetings, the remaining members of the BONANNO "family" will be assimilated into the GAMBINO "family", or the BONANNO "family" will be taken over by one of several candidates, the most prominent being CARMINI TRAMUNTI.

NY 92-2300

A large scale fund-raising rally for AID is to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on October 19, 1967, at which numerous top flight entertainers will perform. Among these are FRANK SINATRA, DEAN MARTIN and SAMMY DAVIS, Jr.

(D) CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM - IDENTIFICATION OF LA COSA NOSTRA MEMBERS -- It has been previously pointed out that one of our primary aims in this program is the full identification and subsequent prosecution of the membership of La Cosa Nostra, the dominant group in organized crime in this country. With an increase in the public's awareness of the significance of La Cosa Nostra nationally, and in consideration of the Bureau's major responsibilities in the field of organized crime, it is necessary that we develop complete intelligence on the most powerful and extensive organization operating in this field.

9/20/66

SAC LETTER 66-58

- 2 -